

## THE BENTON PLATFORM.

We referred some time since to the action of the Benton Democracy of Missouri, in nominating Wm. O. Butler for the Presidency, and Thomas H. Benton for Congress. The letter of Mr. Benton, in response to that meeting, has reached us, and will be inserted to-morrow. It is not only highly characteristic, but also important, because it distinctly lays down the programme of the position of the Free-soil party of the North in the coming campaign. In that letter Mr. Benton denounces the "nullifiers and disunionists" as roundly as the Union newspapers; and in-ists on reading out of the Democratic party those whom it thus denominates, to make way for the genuine "Union Democrats" of the stamp of himself and the Van Burens. Like the Union, also, he swears by the name of Gen. Jackson, scoffs at States' Rights as "nullification," gives in his adhesion to the Baltimore Platform of 1848, and abuses the Nashville Convention with equal zest and relish.

This coincidence of sentiment between the organ and Mr. Benton, must be highly gratifying to both, though rather unexpected to the latter. Mr. Benton's letter is as flippantly abusive of the "treason" of the advocates of States Rights doctrines, and of the "traitors" who stood up for the rights of their section, as the Union ever was, when countenancing and supporting the war made upon the Southern States Rights Democrats by Messrs. Cobb, Foote, and Co.—or more recently in expositions of the binding force and efficacy of the Proclamation and Force bill on all the Democracy. As, in another instance, "solitary and alone" Benton set his ball in motion against the Southern Rights Democracy; but, like a snow ball, it has gathered as it rolled; until it has become an avalanche, impending over the heads of all who dare still to cling to the old faith of Jefferson, Madison, and Randolph.—With the "progressive" policy of the Jackson Democratic Association, under the head of F. P. Blair, to entangle our foreign relations, and the Benton and Union programme of the prescription of all States Rights men and States Rights doctrines, to consolidate power in the hands of the North, the Southern Democracy are exposed to a fire in the front and in the rear.

Mr. Benton's endorsement of the Baltimore platform of 1848, is accompanied by an explanation of what he considers as "the Democratic ground in relation to slavery." We give his own words:

Fourthly, Adhesion to the Baltimore platform of 1848 is another point on which I hold you to be right, and the Nullifiers wrong. That platform contains the Democratic ground in relation to slavery. The Nullifiers wish to engraft upon it a new dogma which was expressly, and almost unanimously rejected by the Convention which framed it, namely, that Congress has no right to legislate upon slavery in the Territories. This dogma, like all the doctrines of the school to which it belongs, is of modern invention, and only invented for the purpose of multiplying chances to find pretexts to resist the laws of Congress, and for flying off into that new confederacy which is to consist wholly of slave States, and to be christened "The United States South." The Democracy take the Baltimore platform as it was agreed to—not as it was not agreed to—still less as rejected—and above all as attempted to be interpolated by the dregs of the party which made the effort, and so miserably failed in it at Baltimore.

The language is too plain to be misunderstood; and the object is obvious. In view of such coalitions and combinations, well may the South keep a watchful and distrustful eye on proceedings and movements, so full of peril, not alone to the rights of the separate States, but to the safety and even the existence of a portion of them.

Far from being dead, political Abolitionism rears its head higher at this moment than ever before; and from present indications threatens to control both the old parties, in case of their re-organization on their former basis. No man can doubt this who observes and judges for himself. Rendered careless and reckless through confidence, the old wire-pullers of the Albany and of the Seward school, with their organs and satellites, have shown their hands too plainly to be mistaken. The tone of Southern press of late proves that some at least of its conductors have been awakened to the danger. Others soon will catch the alarm, and the real character of the individuals game now playing, will be exposed.

The plotters against Southern rights and Southern safety may exult for a time—but let them look for the recoil of their own infernal engines of Freesoil and consolidation. Under that black banner no true-souled Southern, and many Northern men, will not march, but rally to the rescue of the Constitution, the rights of the States and the safety of millions of our people.—*Southern Press.*

**PATENT PHYSIC.**—We feel it our duty to put the public on its guard against a patent preparation, by which we have been poisoned and our life endangered. It is a preparation that purports to be "castor oil" enveloped in a capsule of paste. According to directions we swallowed two of these portions, happy to discover so agreeable a method of getting down a nauseous dose. Of pure oil, the two could not have contained more than would have been a dose for an infant, but of the poisonous contents of the capsules, it was nearly sufficient to have finished our earthly peregrinations. We had to call in medical aid, and it was only by rough treatment and several days confinement to our bed, that we escaped the fatal consequences of this foul imposition. These capsules undoubtedly contain croton oil, the most powerful purgative in the Materia Medica, or some other highly acid or deleterious oil. Nor is ours the only case; a young gentleman of our acquaintance has been made ill by them. Another gentleman of our acquaintance, one of the most distinguished of our citizens, was purged to fainting by taking two of them, and equally dangerous results occurred in a fourth case in the family of one of our friends. These cases are enough to warn the public from using them, and the apothecaries from selling them.—*Columbus Times.*

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This document, which has been unusually delayed, was communicated to Congress on the 6th inst. The following is a portion of an abstract of its contents, made by the Washington Republic:

The total receipts of the country from all sources, during the last fiscal year amounted to \$52,312,979 87; to which must be added \$6,604,544 49, the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1850. The expenditures during the same period were \$48,004,878 68, leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1851, of \$10,911,645 68.

The receipts of the first quarter of the current year have been \$15,561,511 83; and it is estimated that the whole year will realize \$51,500,000. This is exclusive of the existing balance of \$10,911,645 68. The expenditures are calculated at \$50,952,992 59; leaving an estimated balance on the 1st of July next, of \$11,458,743 09. It is estimated that for the following year ending 30th June, 1852, the aggregate means will amount to \$63,258,743 09, against an expenditure of \$42,892,299 19. The latter sum is of course subject to an increase to the extent of any appropriations that may be made for this or the next fiscal year additional to the estimates submitted with the report.

Mr. Corwin expects that ample means will exist on the 1st of July, 1853, for the redemption of the loan of \$6,237,031 35, then due.—During the past year, reductions amounting to \$1,667,853 11—exclusive of the payment of the Mexican indemnity—have been effected upon the public debt, which now amounts to \$62,560,395 26. The report recommends the purchase of sound State stocks, when it can be effected favorably, with a view to the redemption of the public debt as it becomes due.—Such a course, it is remarked, will save to the Government the large premiums which must otherwise be paid.

The receipts from customs in the year embraced in these accounts are set down at \$49,017,567 92, and for the first quarter of the current year at \$15,561,511 83. It appears that the gross exports of the year, amounting to \$217,517,130, the exports of domestic productions amounted to \$178,546,555; but Mr. Corwin regards the latter, which exhibits an excess over the previous year, as having been influenced by accidental and temporary circumstances. Of these, the principal was the deficient crop of cotton of 1849—50; but it is assumed that the abundant crop of the present year will, in all probability, restore the aggregate value to near the ordinary average. The exports of breadstuffs and provisions have fallen from \$68,701,921 in 1847, to \$21,948,653 in 1851; the latter amount exceeding by only \$2,881,118 the value of the exports of 1840, when the British corn law was in full force.

The total amount of specie exported last year was \$29,231,880; while during the five months of the present year the exports have amounted to not less than \$27,594,236, and the same increased ratio continues. The production of gold in California is noticed in this connexion, and is stated to be equal in amount to from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year. Information in possession of the department justifies the belief that this product will not be diminished for many years to come. In consequence of this circumstance, and others growing out of it, the report recommends the establishment of branch mints at New York and San Francisco, and the discontinuance of those in Georgia and North Carolina.

The report concludes with a number of minor recommendations, not the least noticeable of which is that in relation to the revision and arrangement of the numerous laws respecting the navigation and commerce of the U. States.

**THE FIRING INTO THE PROMETHEUS.**—The *Outrage Discontinued by Lord Palmerston.*—A dispatch from Washington states that despatches have been received from our Minister at London, covering his correspondence with Lord Palmerston upon the subject of the outrage upon the American steamer Prometheus, by being fired into by the British brig of war Express. Lord Palmerston disavows the conduct of the captain of the Express, and gives such assurance of the feeling of his Government as to apparently preclude the possibility of any misunderstanding arising between the two countries. It is also understood that Lord Palmerston will at once give practical effect to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, by withdrawing from the mosquito protectorate.

Pork packing, for the season, had closed on the 3d inst. at all the houses in the vicinity of Louisville, except one, (Jackson, Owsley and Co.) who expected to slaughter but about 1500 more. The total number killed thus far, sums up 190,022 against 197,000 for last season.—Including the estimated addition of 1500, we have still a deficit for the present as compared with last season, of over five thousand hogs.

The Cincinnati Price Current of the 1st inst. states that the total number of hogs received there up to that date amounted to 282,822 against 265,235 the previous season. The total number last season was 307,000.

The number of hogs transported East, from May to December 15th, was 31,019 including 6,350 dressed hogs.

Up to the 15th ult, there had been about ten thousand hogs slaughtered at Indianapolis.—The number of hogs packed there will be about the same as last year, with an increase in weight of from twelve to fifteen per cent.

The Louisville Courier of the 2d inst. remarks:—Advices from the West tend to strengthen the confidence of packers and dealers in provisions, and the tone of the market is firm.—Well informed gentlemen in St. Louis express the belief that in the whole region of country the hog crop will be fully one third short, and prices at that point have gone up in consequence. The falling off west of the Wabash Valley, in numbers, this year, will be fully 40 per cent. The increase in weight on the western rivers, however, will be 10 per cent.

**Alabama Democracy.**—The New Orleans Picayune of Wednesday says:

"The Mobile Democrats had an uneasy time of it at their meeting on Saturday evening,

called to appoint delegates to a State Convention for the purpose of sending representatives to the Baltimore Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Although the call was addressed only to those who were in favor of the project, the Southern Rights men, composed of Whigs and Democrats who are opposed to the re-organization of the Democratic party, met in sufficient numbers to vote down the regulars and take control of affairs into their own hands. The regulars withdrew to another place, and organized under the same officers, passed their own resolutions, and authorized their chairman to appoint the delegates to Montgomery."

## A MELANCHOLY SCENE.

A passenger who was on the same boat, writes to the *Lynchburg Express* as follows, relative to the drowning of Mrs. Killey, in the canal near Richmond:

We left the wharf at Richmond a few minutes after six o'clock, with a crowd on board; had proceeded between two and three miles, when the attention of all was arrested by sudden and loud cries on the deck. My first impression was that the boat was on fire, and pressing through the crowd as fast as possible, I got into the open air, when I first heard distinctly the cry of "a woman overboard!" The boat was nearing the shore, and as soon as it got in leaping distance, I jumped, with Capt. Yateman, on the bank, and ran rapidly down the towpath about a hundred yards—many others followed; but by a dim light from a boat below, I discovered that there were two persons ahead of us—one on the path, the other in the water. The latter was a young man by the name of Tims or Tibbs, who deserves the highest praise for his intrepidity.

Seeing him struggling near the opposite shore, we called to know whether he had found her, at the same time urging one of the servants from the boat to put forward with a pole to his assistance. Mr. Tims answered faintly—"Yes," and almost at the same moment, after a fierce struggle, I saw him go down. The servant had swam, in the meanwhile, near enough to reach him the pole, which he convulsively grasped, and after some minutes, was brought with difficulty to the shore, nearly drowned. The unfortunate woman however, was not with him. Her hold on one of his feet had been loosed by the effort to pull him on shore. The water in the canal running swiftly at this point, Capt. Yateman and myself ran some thirty yards down, calling on the boat below to hasten to our assistance. In the meanwhile we were deceived twice by portions of her dress, which had been detached, and were floating on the surface, which we drew out under the vain hope that they might still be connected with the body.

Disappointed in this, we knew not what course to adopt—nearly all the passengers had collected together on the bank—but no one could even guess where the body lay. The boat below came up at this moment, furnishing additional light and assistance. Capt. Yateman ordered one on board to draw up the line under the hope that it might come in contact with the body and raise it to the surface. This actually happened—and after a short time it was brought to the shore, taken up to the Packet Boat, and every effort made to restore animation, but in vain. She had been too long (about 10 minutes) under the water, which was extremely cold. Unfortunately, among so many passengers, there was not a single physician, and our little medical knowledge extended no further than to have her wrapped in warm blankets, placed near the stove, and rubbed briskly for some hours. These efforts proved unavailing—death had secured his victim.

Several circumstances make this visitation peculiarly painful. She was a foreigner—the wife of Capt. James Killey, of the British merchant service—had just reached Richmond in the morning, and was on her way to join her husband, who had purchased a farm in the county of Mercer, and was engaged in preparing a house for her accommodation. Two interesting boys of six and three years of age, her only children, were with her; and an English gentleman and his wife, under whose protection she was travelling, and whose grief and distraction excited the sympathies of all, while they bore strong testimony to the virtues of the unhappy woman. But what most deeply touched the feelings, was the delicate condition of the sufferer. Fearing that the stifling air of the cabin would hasten her confinement, she got up from the Ladies' Cabin, saying she would "go to the door, and get a little pure air"—and, being unacquainted with the narrow passway in front of the second cabin, stumbled and fell overboard. The splash was heard, but supposed to have proceeded from something thrown from the kitchen; until her cries, as she first rose, some twenty yards in the rear of the boat, revealed the secret.

In conclusion permit me to say that I have never seen more sympathy in any crowd. All offered their services. The captain of the boat, with his hands (one of whom, Mr. Tims, merits the gratitude of every human heart, and who was finally restored to life) did everything that could be done. A subscription was immediately raised to send the two interesting and intelligent children to their father, and to give decent interment to the body—which was brought up to Lock No. 25, where a kind hearted old gentleman, Mr. Mosby, (who was on board,) generously offered to take charge of it, and attend to the last sad duties. The children were also left, with the gentleman and lady already mentioned, (Mr. Wm. Holroyd and wife,) and our hearts bled to hear their piercing cries as the boat moved off; for, until then, though oftentimes enquiring for their mother, they had not heard of their loss.

**CUSTARDS WITHOUT EGGS.**—One quart of sweet milk, four table spoonfuls of flour, and two of sugar. Season with nutmeg, or cinnamon if you prefer it, and salt to your taste.—The milk should be put in a pot over a brisk fire and when boiling the flour must be stirred in, after being mixed with cold milk to prevent its lumping. As soon as thoroughly scalded add the sugar, salt and spice. It may be baked either in crust or cups.—This is a fine custard, and by many preferred to that made with eggs.

## CAMDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

### Agents for the Journal.

Messrs. R. E. Seyle, and S. C. Burges, are our General and Travelling Agents, and are authorized to collect debts due us, and give receipts for the Camden Journal.

### Our Market.

Great activity has prevailed in the cotton market since our last, with a further advance in prices. We quote extremes at 6 to 8 1-8.

### Sons of Temperance.

The following are the Officers of Wateree Division No. 9, for the present quarter:

J. J. Workman, W. P.  
D. R. Kennedy, W. A.  
C. S. West, R. S.  
P. A. Woods, A. R. S.  
C. A. McDonald, T.  
J. R. Arrants, F. S.  
L. W. Ballard, C.  
R. J. McCreight, A. C.  
Z. J. DeHay, I. S.  
J. B. Kershaw, O. S.  
W. H. R. Workman, P. W. P.

### Hon. William Aiken.

Will accept our thanks for his recent kind attention.

### The Weather.

We have been on the look out, for several days past for snow, but as yet, have seen none. It has been announced in one of our exchanges that snow had fallen in Camden. This is a mistake. The weather has been, and continues to be, exceedingly cold.

### The Kossuth Mania.

The cause of Hungarian liberty is, we fear attracting attention to the neglect of justice and liberty at home. It is a good maxim to be just before you are generous—let us discharge our obligations to those around us, before we lavish our generosity upon strangers, whom we do not know Kossuth is a great man, and may be a worthy patriot, and deserve all the sympathy and kindness which has been shown him. Admiring thousands of all grades and characters have shouted his welcome—from the highest to the lowest, the lettered and the unlearned, Senators and the noblest of the land—have all joined in one general welcome to the great Hungarian chief. This is the case with every distinguished foreigner who visits our shores. Every candid man must admit that there is too much of this kind of Man-worship, in the great American Republic. The same fault exists, and always will exist, with republican governments.

Our Government professes to be a Republican Democratic one; but how easily have the principles of genuine liberty been perverted, and even our blessings and advantages may, in the end, prove our ruin—the elements of despotism are already at work, and what is to be the result remains to be seen. Reckless mobocracy, headed by designing and ambitious demagogues, will bring to pass the worst apprehensions of the friends of genuine liberty. The signs of the times teach us this, and no prophets eye is necessary to foretell its coming. The masses do not think, and are led on by the will of those whose ambition will not hesitate to employ any means to carry out their ends, without respect to justice or truth. The American masses are governed more by their zeal, than by reason—always pursuing some *ignis fatuus*, some visionary object and not satisfied to pursue the honest avocations of quiet life, by which the moral and social character of the nation would be elevated. How very different now are the people of the United States from those who peopled our land when American liberty was first proclaimed to the world. The race of men in many respects have degenerated. It was necessary in those days that a man should give proof of his worthiness to occupy high places in the land, the fact that he was successful only on a few battle fields, did not of necessity make him ruler over all. Now-a-days, chance has more to do with President making than any other means—popular applause has a powerful influence. The great principles of political liberty, dilated upon, and enforced by the logic and eloquence of a Webster, as a general proposition to the unthinking masses, affords the finest field for operations to the ambitious demagogues of the day. To harangue popular assemblies, there is nothing more pleasing and powerful—no weapon in the hands of the skillful can be used to greater advantage; the idea has done much in all the ages of the world to produce changes of governments, and revolutions of political principles. Under this pretext, Louis Napoleon has swayed the people of France, and fashioned them after his own notions. He will continue to control the destinies of that nation until some other pretender shall rise by popular clamor and eject him from his throne.

The masses of the Northern people have an imperfect idea of this doctrine; their universal benevolence and philanthropy, induces them in carrying out, as they suppose, the great principles of political liberty, to interfere with the rights of others, which at once destroys its virtue. Nevertheless, the idea is there; they are bent on accomplishing the political liberty of the world, and of all men; hence, discord and strife must be the result of all this popular clamor, unless averted by a Providential hand. It is even so. Why shut our eyes to the truth? The doctrine of intervention suits the Northern masses—they have practiced it too long for their own good, and that of the South. Had they in good faith carried out the principles upon which the Union was established, we might now have a Union, instead of a connection, geographical only. There is no union among the Northern and Southern States, and why seek a connection longer, with those whose very nature,

pursuits and dispositions are the antipodes of ours?

The extraordinary attention that Kossuth has met with, the magnificent levees, the unbounded admiration and applause which has everywhere met his ear, is enough to turn the head of any mortal man. He is emphatically the king of lions, and if these extraordinary manifestations do not affect him, he is good proof. The speech of Kossuth at the great Congressional dinner on the 7th inst. shows him to be an able man. He is cautious, and will no doubt prudently avoid any course which would indicate interference with our institutions. His manner of speech, or rather his matter is such as is well calculated to arouse the sympathy of the people of this country in his behalf. But how he is to derive any practical good from our sympathy, we are at a loss to discover. He is mistaken, if he really supposes that there are no Arnolds left in our country. It is poetry only when the noble Magyar says: "I dare confidently affirm, that in your great country, there exists not a single man through whose brains has ever passed the thought that he would wish to raise the seat of his ambition upon the ruins of your country's liberty, if he could. Such a wish is impossible in the United States." He is greatly in error—there are tens of thousands who would, to-morrow, sacrifice their country's good to secure their own elevation. Men are to be found everywhere, who entertain such principles—there are bought men all over the country—men who have sold themselves into the hands of tyrants.—Kossuth says: "It is in the garden of centralization where the venomous plant of ambition thrives." If he can find a government which is becoming central and consolidated faster than ours, we would like to know it. It is the very "garden of centralization" itself, and we have the very essence of the plant which grows therein every day so profusely expressed at the great national distillery, that it seems almost impossible for any man, however honest he may be at home, to come in contact with its influence there without becoming contaminated. The allurements of office, and the applause of the multitude, have a charm for those who are not made of the sternest stuff. Our country will soon have but little to distinguish it from any other, unless the right kind of intervention at home takes place. We believe time will show the bloodiest picture yet in the book of fate, unless the people of the Southern States prove true to themselves. The immense tide of emigration to this country has completely turned the elements against us. The promiscuous crowds which have and are daily swelling the Northern, Western, and even Middle and Southern portions of our country, are calculated to exert a very unhappy and fatal influence against the peace and perpetuity of our institutions.

We believe common justice would dictate that the better course for the people of this country to pursue is, to look at home, and remedy the evils here, before they attempt to extend aid to strangers—dealing in abstract principles—while at our very doors such inequalities and evils exist. We have no objection to Kossuth receiving all the attention which the infatuated people of the North are disposed to give him, and if their sympathy can do him any good, we will not deny him that; but, as for the government of the United States intervening between two nations as far off as Hungary and Austria, it seems rather ridiculous. If the Government desires to exercise this right, (if it be a right) why not practice first on Spain, and do something for poor Thrasher? Let us be just and fear not—ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing which is wrong—let charity first begin at home.

**COUP D'ETAT.**—As all newspaper readers are not French linguists, an explanation of this term may be acceptable. It means, literally, a stroke of State, as *coup de grace* means a stroke of mercy, *coup de soleil* a stroke of the sun, &c. The pronunciation is *koo da-tah*.—It indicates a bold, determined act of high-law statesmanship, regardless of approved rules and usages.

### EARLY AT WORK.

The prospectus of a new paper has been issued in New York, by A. Gyrman and F. Wutschel, Hungarians, who accompanied M. Kossuth to this country; and to it is appended a recommendation from this distinguished gentleman. Opposition to slavery, advocacy of the land-reform doctrine, &c., are avowed in the prospectus. But in the Washington papers of Thursday appears a denial on the part of Kossuth that his sanction has been given to the declarations of the projectors of this paper. The facts are said to be simply that Mr. Gyrman applied for advice how best to occupy his time and serve the cause of his country, and that Gov. Kossuth replied to this effect: "You are a distinguished journalist; follow your profession, and you will thereby obtain opportunities of serving your country."

In this authorized denial it said: "As Gov. Kossuth has no connexion, direct or indirect, with the paper in question, and no control over Mr. Gyrman, Gov. Kossuth cannot, on account of his advice to that gentleman to serve his country, be without gross injustice made responsible for Mr. Gyrman's occupying himself with a question of domestic American policy, injuriously to the interests of his own country, and in diametric opposition to Gov. Kossuth's decidedly expressed opinion as to the duty and policy of non-interference in such questions."

The above is but confirmatory of what we said a day or two since. Although Kossuth himself may repudiate such designs as are contemplated by two of his fellow exiles, yet from all that has yet occurred it would seem that this sympathy movement is greedily seized on by the abolition fry as a popular movement to forward their schemes.

### ALABAMA ON INTERVENTION

We are glad to see, says the Mobile Register, that the Senate of our State has taken decided ground against Intervention doctrines of Kossuth; and trust that their unanimous vote